

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

B-2658

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

SAINT PETER THE APOSTLE CHURCH & SUPPORTING BUILDINGS

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

11 & 13 South Poppleton Street & 848

Hollins Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

VICINITY OF

Third

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY

Baltimore City

CODE

510

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERCIAL
☒ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☒ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☒ OTHER community activities**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Archdiocese of Baltimore

STREET & NUMBER

320 Cathedral Street

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland 21202

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Baltimore City Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

St. Paul & Fayette Streets

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

STATE

Maryland 21201

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Building Survey -- Area #3

DATE

August 5, 1965

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☒ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Commission for Historical & Architectural Preservation

CITY, TOWN

City Hall, Baltimore

STATE

Maryland 21202

7 DESCRIPTION

B-2658

CONDITION

— EXCELLENT
X GOOD
— FAIR

— DETERIORATED
— RUINS
— UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

X UNALTERED
— ALTERED

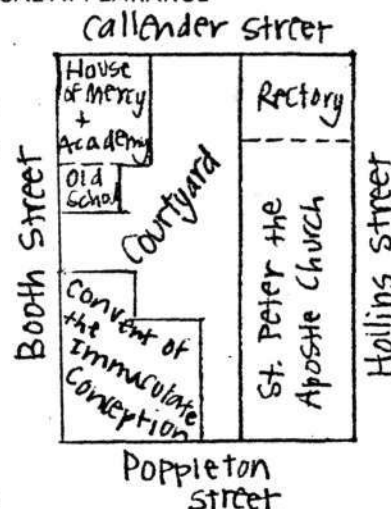
CHECK ONE

X ORIGINAL SITE
— MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The complex of Saint Peter the Apostle Church and supporting buildings includes the following: (1) St. Peter the Apostle Roman Catholic Church, (2) Rectory, (3) Belfry, (4) Convent of the Immaculate Conception, (5) original Girls' School, and (6) House of Mercy (later, The Academy).

No. 1 - St. Peter the Apostle Church
13 South Poppleton Street
1842-1845



Modeled after the Greek Temple, The Theseus, also known as Hephaestum, St. Peter the Apostle is a church in the Greek Revival style with an exterior of the Doric order. The facade (west elevation) has a double portico of granite with six columns behind which are an equal number of brick pilasters. The Doric columns support an entablature consisting of a plain architrave; modestly ornamented frieze of triglyphs typical of the Doric order, here carried out in molded brick; and a projecting stone cornice surmounted by a triangular pediment.

Three recessed double doors with stone lintels and projecting stone frames provide entrance to the building. There is a mullioned, leaded transom above each door.

The ridge roof has the gentle slope characteristic of the ancient Greek style of architecture, combined with the east-west axis required in early Christian churches. The basement story is of hammered granite brought from quarries in Ellipton City, Howard County (United States Catholic Magazine, October, 1843).

The interior is an open, unobstructed space with a basilica-style ceiling bearing on the outer walls. Pilasters spaced along the walls are finished in the Corinthian order. The west end contains a choir loft flanked by two galleries. The choir was originally covered by a third gallery, which has since been removed.

The east end of the church contains the chancel, which was originally square. In 1849 an additional forty feet were purchased along Hollins Street, twenty of which were added to the church. The east wall was rebuilt with the addition of a recessed apse (see copy of daguerrotype from 1856 issue of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper).

In the summer of 1868 the church was again extended eastwardly and the present circular apse was built. A stained glass lunette window over the altar was installed. The three windows in the west wall (over the doorways),

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Baltimore City,
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

DESCRIPTION

the two windows in the south wall of the sacristy and the two in the north wall of the oratory, as well as the four large windows in each of the north and south walls of the nave were put in. The latter are not the present stained glass windows, which were installed later. The walls were also adorned with frescoes at this time.

During the pastorate of Rev. William A. Reardon, 1898-1912, electricity was installed and the crystal gas chandeliers were removed. Also, during this period, the present eight stained glass windows in the nave were installed. They were executed by the Mayer Studio and Factory in Munich, Germany.

The present high altar of Vermont marble was installed in August-September, 1914. (Catholic Review, August, 1914).

The last renovation to the building was done in 1968, at which time the sanctuary rail and side altars were removed, the altar table facing the congregation was installed, and the altar in the basement, which was the original altar installed in the upper church in 1843, was dismantled and the basement area devoted to a parish hall and community center. At this time, also, the exterior paint was removed by sandblasting and the brick beneath exposed.

No. 2 - The Rectory848 Hollins Street
Circa 1849

The Rectory is a three-story, three-bay brick townhouse designed in 1843 by Robert Cary Long, Jr., a prominent Baltimore architect of the mid-19th century. An excerpt from The Sun on May 24, 1843, reads: "The Parsonage House attached to St. Peter's Church is now going up under the superintendence of Mr. Long and will be a splendid edifice, three stories high, 25 feet front, 35 feet deep, with back buildings." This building is in almost every respect the same as originally designed and built and is in very good condition.

No. 3 - The Belfry

1848

The belfry rises two stories above the church building. Capped on each

(see continuation sheet #2)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

DESCRIPTION

No. 3 - The Belfry (continued)
1848

of its four sides by a triangular pediment, a cross is situated on the peak of the roof. There are two narrow, arched windows on each side of the tower just below the pediment. Beneath each pair of windows is a bricked-in, arched space. A large bell weighing 2,000 pounds was hung in the belfry in 1848. This bell was removed and recast of the same metal in 1910 by the McShane Bell Foundry in Baltimore. The bell is four feet high with a diameter of eight feet.

No. 4 - The Convent of the Immaculate Conception
11 South Poppleton Street
Circa 1865-1880

The date of construction for this building is not known for certain; however, its styling is obviously modeled after the adjacent church of St. Peter the Apostle. It consists of a main building facing west with a wing that was later added to the north. They are of brick painted red. The main section is a five-bay, 3 1/2 story brick structure with the entrance in the center bay. This entrance is a double door flanked by brick pilasters and topped with a simple entablature and cross. The windows of the first and second floors have jack arches over them. There is a stringcourse beneath the first floor windows and below the architrave. Beneath the lower one are two cellar windows in the southern-most bays. Above the upper stringcourse are five attic windows incorporated into the frieze. The entablature of the Convent repeats that of the church. This section has a nearly flat A-roof.

The entrance is set off by a small, brick-paved courtyard enclosed by a six-foot high wrought iron fence of fleur-de-lis design. This latter was conceivably manufactured in the neighborhood at the Hayward and Bartlett Plant on nearby Scott Street, now the Koppers Company.

The north wing is a two-bay brick addition of a full four stories with a flat roof. On the west facade there are jack arches over the windows of the first three stories and the stringcourses on the main section are continued on this addition. The entablature on the main building is also repeated but without attic windows in the frieze. There are two cellar windows in the west facade and an entrance on the south side which opens into the brick courtyard.

(see continuation sheet #3)

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Baltimore City,

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PAGE 3

DESCRIPTION

No. 5 - Original Girls' School
Booth Street
1869

This building was erected in 1869 as a free school to accommodate classrooms for girls previously instructed in the church basement. It continued to be used for this purpose until 1917 when the present school building at 10 South Poppleton Street was constructed on the site of the original boys' school.

The school is a 2 1/2-story, four-bay brick building with an A-roof. Its front facade faces the courtyard. There are doors in the two central bays of the first floor; there are no openings in these bays above the doors. There are 6/6 sash windows in the two outer bays on both the first and second floors. Above these there are two attic windows with 3/3 sash.

The rear of the building, facing Booth Street, is also 2 1/2 stories but has a basement. There are boarded-up windows in all floors of each of the four bays and two bricked-in cellar windows.

No. 6 - House of Mercy (later the Academy of Our Lady of Mercy)
Callender Street
Circa 1869

Originally two houses fronting on Callender Street, these buildings were purchased by Mrs. Emily Mactavish, granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and presented to the Sisters of Mercy. They were outfitted to enable the Sisters to fulfill their Rule, the care and training of distressed women and girls. A high brick wall was built to surround the convent, school and House of Mercy. The portion along Callender Street is still intact; that along Booth Street has been replaced with a concrete block wall. The House of Mercy is not presently used and its windows on the street facade have been boarded up.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

B-2658

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1843 to about 1865 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Robert Cary Long, Jr.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Civil War was "distant thunder" when Saint Peter the Apostle Parish began as a mission in 1838 under the energetic Edward McColgan, who, through 56 years as Pastor, was to exert a heavy influence on the entire western segment of Baltimore City. He commissioned a youthful artistic meteor to design and build his "gathering place." Robert Cary Long, Jr., was 24 years old when he started this seeming anachronism in the midst of dwindling farmlands and a burgeoning industrial complex.

What chemistry caused these two men to agree on a pristine Greek Temple to accommodate these immigrant Irish navvies with gnarled hands and tight "Sunday suits," and a sprinkling of genteel "colored folk?" But the Hephæstium is named for Hephæstus, the ancient god of fire and metallurgy, and thus appropriate for the stokers and blacksmiths, the welders and boilermakers from the new and growing Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, whose roundhouse and shops were just two blocks to the south.

Robert Cary Long, Jr., has been described by Wilbur Hunter of the Municipal Museum of the City of Baltimore (Peale Museum) as an "ecumenical architect: and indeed in his tragically short life (he died at age 30), he had designed and built in Baltimore, the Lloyd Street Synagogue, Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, Mt. Calvary Episcopal Church and had designed the wrought iron fence surrounding the Washington Monument in Mt. Vernon Place."

A contemporary account of the construction of the church is complimentary to Long: "The architecture of the building is under the skillful direction of Robert Cary Long, Esq., and will fully sustain his reputation, and bear a favorable comparison with the numerous other evidences of his good taste that are to be found in the city." (Sun, 9/1/1843).

From his parish of St. Peter the Apostle, which originally extended from Howard Street to Elkridge Landing, Monsignor Edward McColgan was responsible for the founding of other institutions, including St. Martin's Church on the site of the former estate of Confederate Gen. George Hume Steuart, now centered around Fayette St. and Fulton Ave., St. Jerome's Church at Scott and Hamburg Streets, The House of Good Shepherd on the site now occupied by Steuart Hill Elementary School, and St. Mary's Industrial, now Cardinal Gibbons High School.

From the Poppleton Historic Study (Summer, 1975) by Dr. Phoebe Stanton, Professor of the History of Art, Johns Hopkins University:

(see continuation sheet #4)

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

"The flat roof was clearly the last work in modernity when, in 1843, Robert Cary Long, Jr., built the presbytery for St. Peter's Church on Hollins Street. Baltimore's most distinguished architect, Long prided himself on his knowledge of the literature and exemplars of the latest fashions in design. The presbytery may well be the first flat-roofed dwelling in Poppleton and the first to follow the Italian Renaissance manner, then just beginning its reign in New York and Philadelphia whence it had moved from London.

The Christian Brothers established a boys' school in a house across the street from St. Peter's in the late 1840s. In 1917 the present school building was constructed on this site (it is presently leased by the City and not included within this nomination).

The Sisters of Mercy established a convent on this site in 1855. Their purpose in doing this, as published in their "Charter, By-Laws Articles of Association" in 1894, was as follows:

The objects of this Association shall be to establish and maintain Academies and Free Schools in [Baltimore] City for the education of female children, to open and maintain a House of Protection for homeless indigent females, to qualify them by training and education, for the discharge of such domestic duties as will enable them to procure protection and support; to visit and nurse the sick, and for that purpose to establish and maintain an infirmary, or more than one in the discretion of the Corporation, if deemed convenient and necessary for such purposes.

By 1860 the Sisters had established two schools: one parochial school for the children of the laboring classes of the parish and the Academy of Our Lady of Mercy for the daughters of the wealthier parishioners. The latter became one of the leading Catholic Schools in the city. It was closed in 1891, but the parochial school continued in operation well into the 20th century and the Sisters established a number of other schools in Washington, D.C., Baltimore, and other parts of Maryland.

The donation by Mrs. Emily Mactavish, granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, of two houses on Callender Street, permitted the Sisters

(see continuation sheet #5)

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Baltimore City,

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

to establish the "House of Protection" of their Charter. A high brick wall was built around these houses enclosing them with the convent, church, school, and rectory around a small courtyard. The object of this house was specified as follows:

Distressed women of good character admitted to the house of mercy shall, if necessary, be instructed in the principal mysteries of religion and required to comply with their religious obligations. Suitable employment shall be sought for them, and great care taken to place them in situations for which they are adapted.

The Sisters also maintained an infirmary. In 1874 they took charge of the old Baltimore City Hospital. The nearby Lombard Street Infirmary (later Maryland University Hospital) was staffed by the Sisters from 1880 to 1889. In the latter year they founded the City Hospital of Baltimore at Calvert and Saratoga Streets, now Mercy Hospital.

The St. Peter complex is now deeply involved in not only religious and educational activities, but is also freely used by community organizations. It is now a site for a food cooperative sponsored by the City of Baltimore, and its facilities are used regularly as a meeting place for the Project Area Committee and other activities related to the Poppleton Urban Renewal Area. It will continue to be a moving force in a revitalized and reawakening neighborhood.

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"The Sisters of Mercy of Maryland," Sr. M. Loretto Costello, (B. Herder & Co., 1931).

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, New York: February 2, 1856.

The (Baltimore) Sun. 5/18, 5/33, 5/24, 9/1/1843; 9/23/1844; and 8/9/1848.

Charter, By-Laws, Articles of Association of the Sisters of Mercy in the City of Baltimore. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co., 1894.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY one-half acre

UTM REFERENCES

A

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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B

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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

njm

NAME / TITLE

Reverend John Delclos, Pastor

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Saint Peter the Apostle Parish

January 9, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

848 Hollins Street

685-5044

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Baltimore

Maryland 21201

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ☐

STATE ☐

LOCAL ☐

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Baltimore West

5.5 MI TO MD T
HAYRE DE GPACE 37 N

B-2658

17'30"

St.
Peter the
Apostle
complex

28 MI TO U.S. 40

4349

13 MI TO U.S. 40

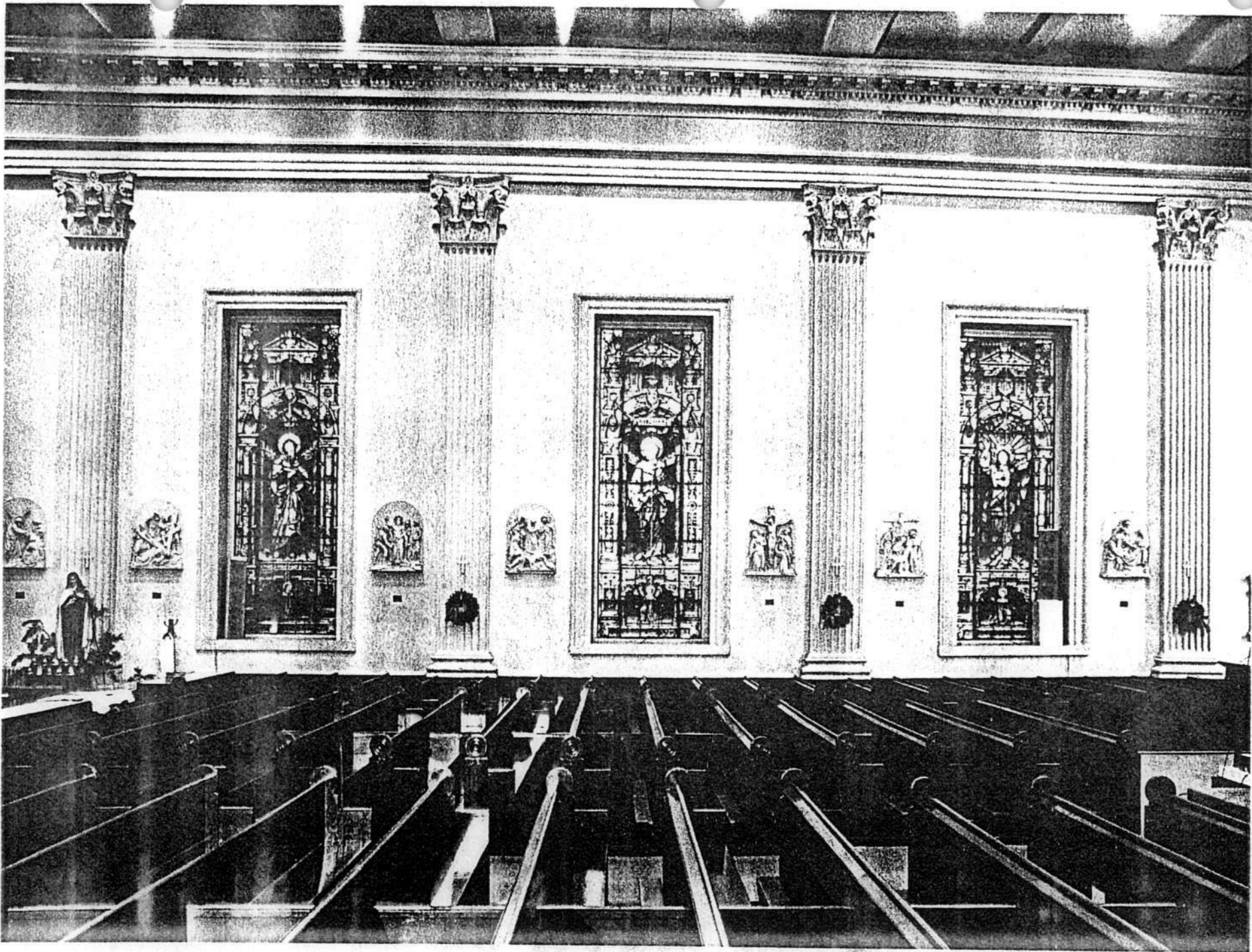
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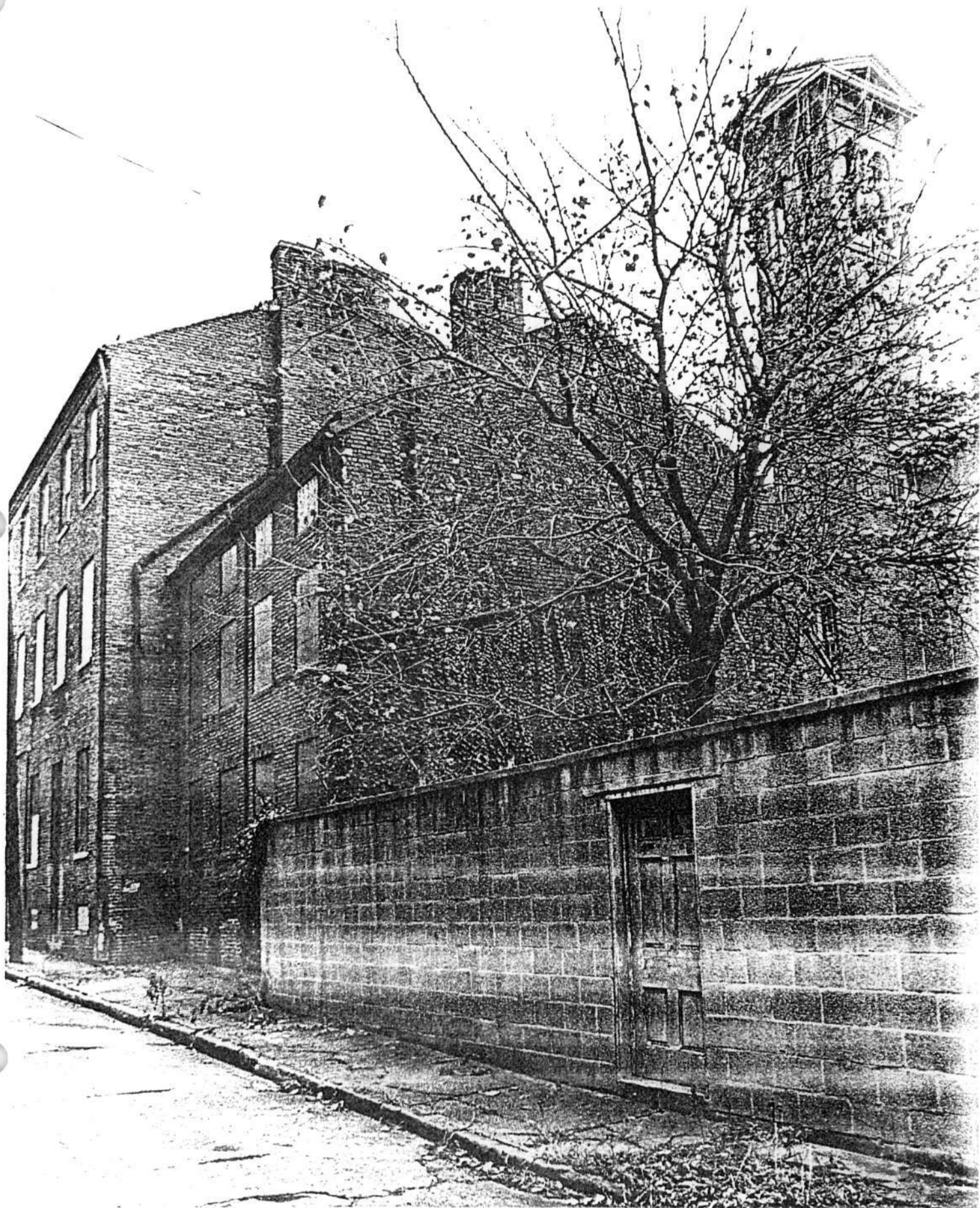
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(WFB)

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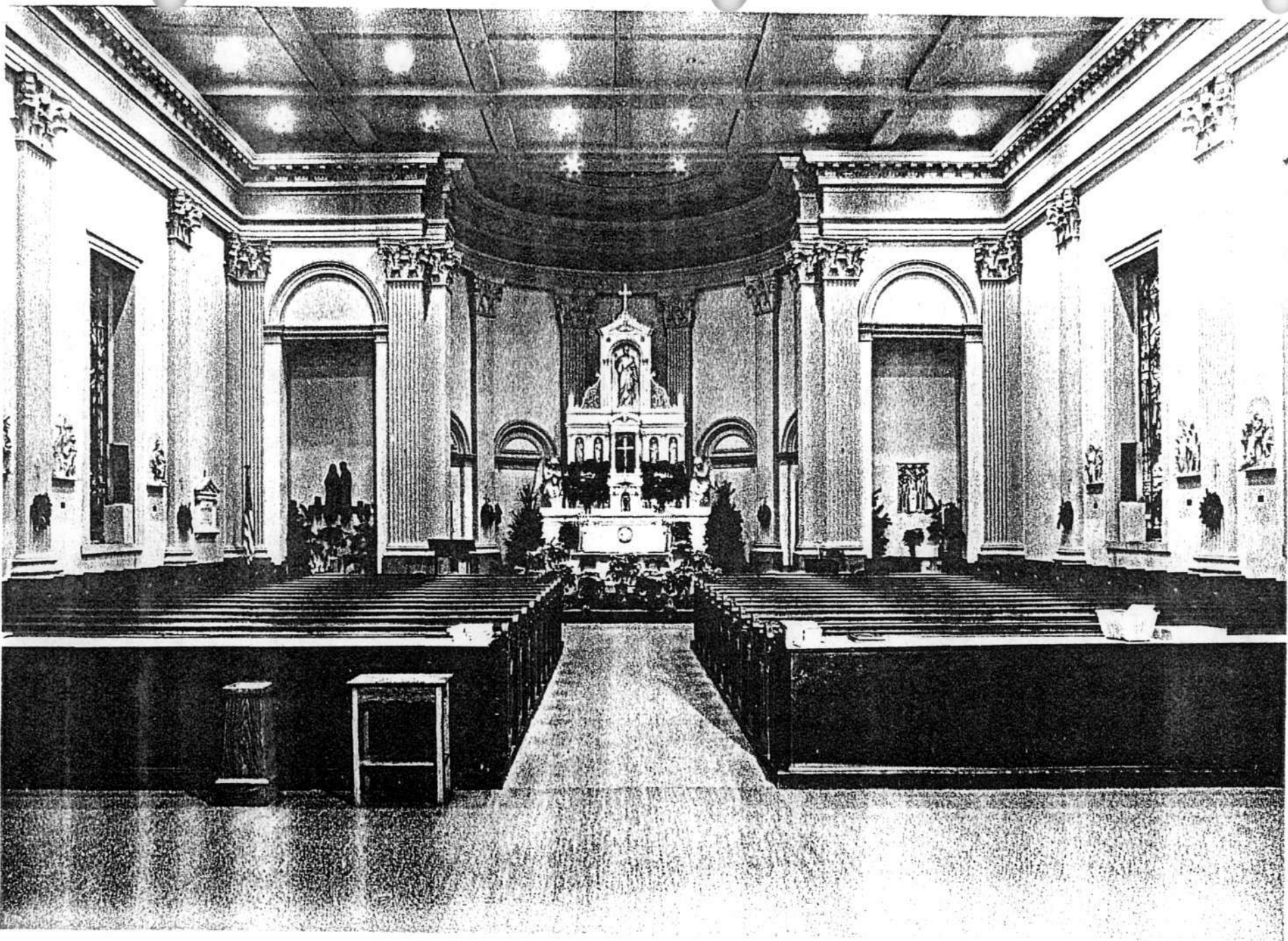




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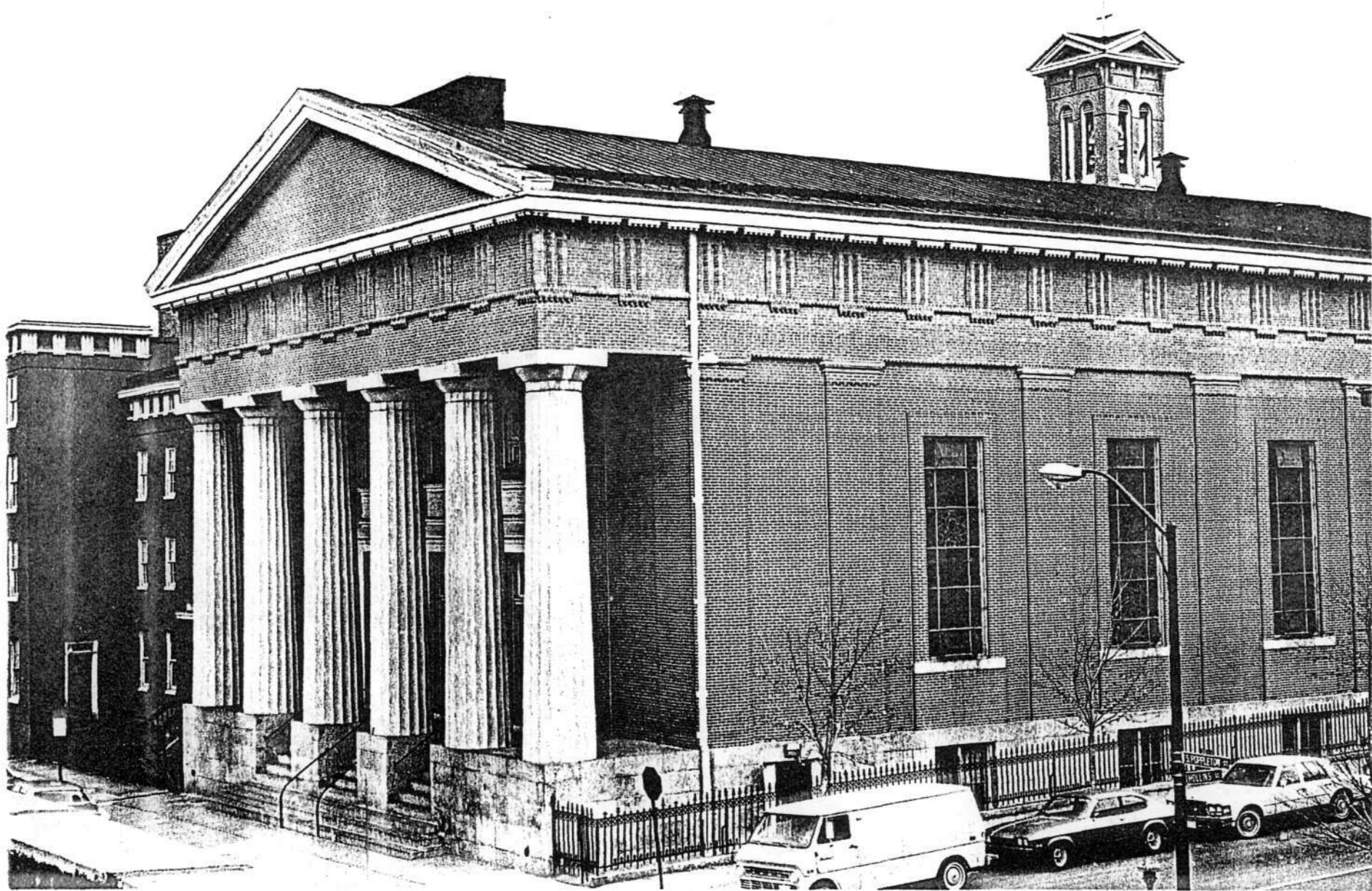
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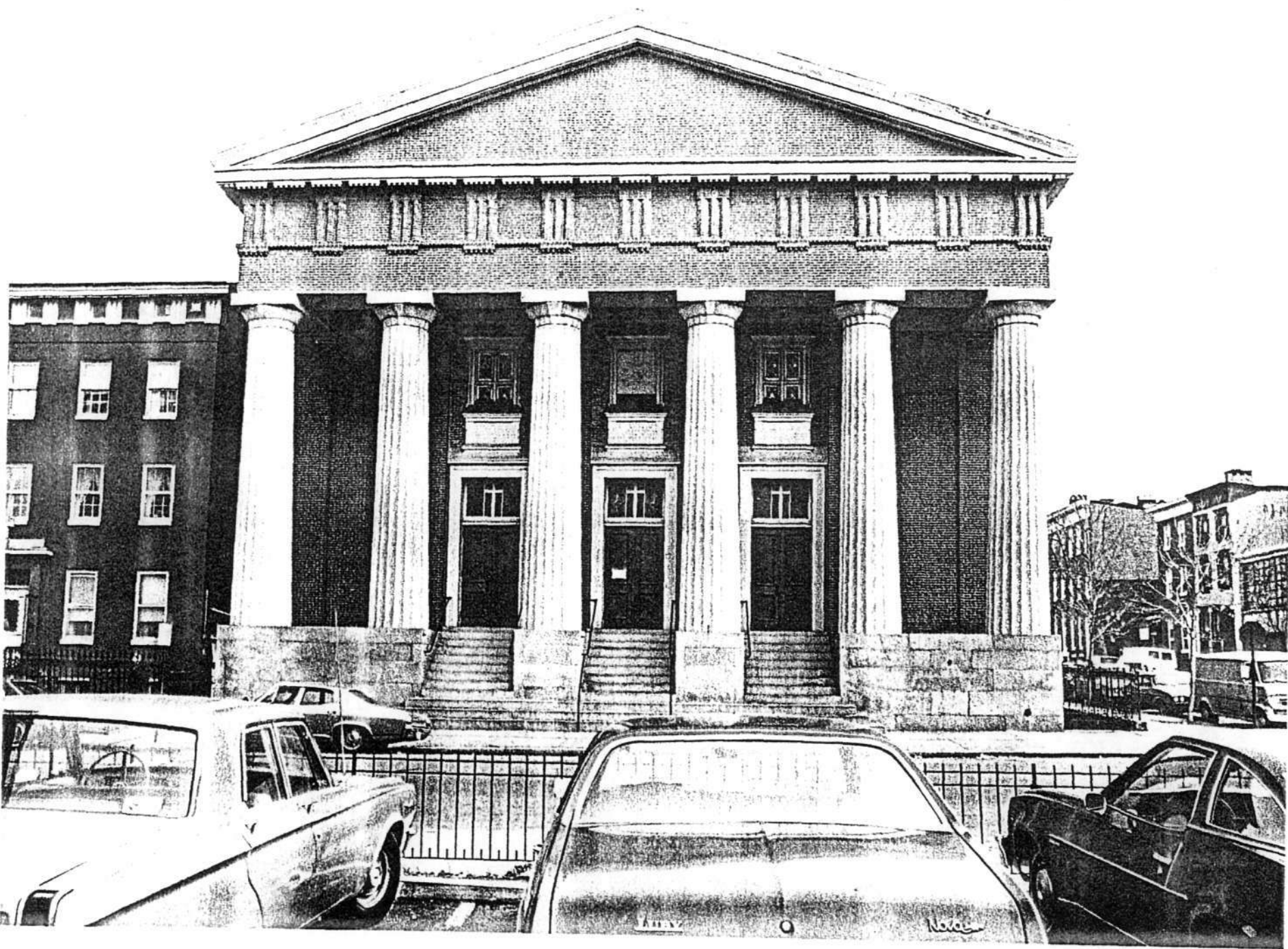
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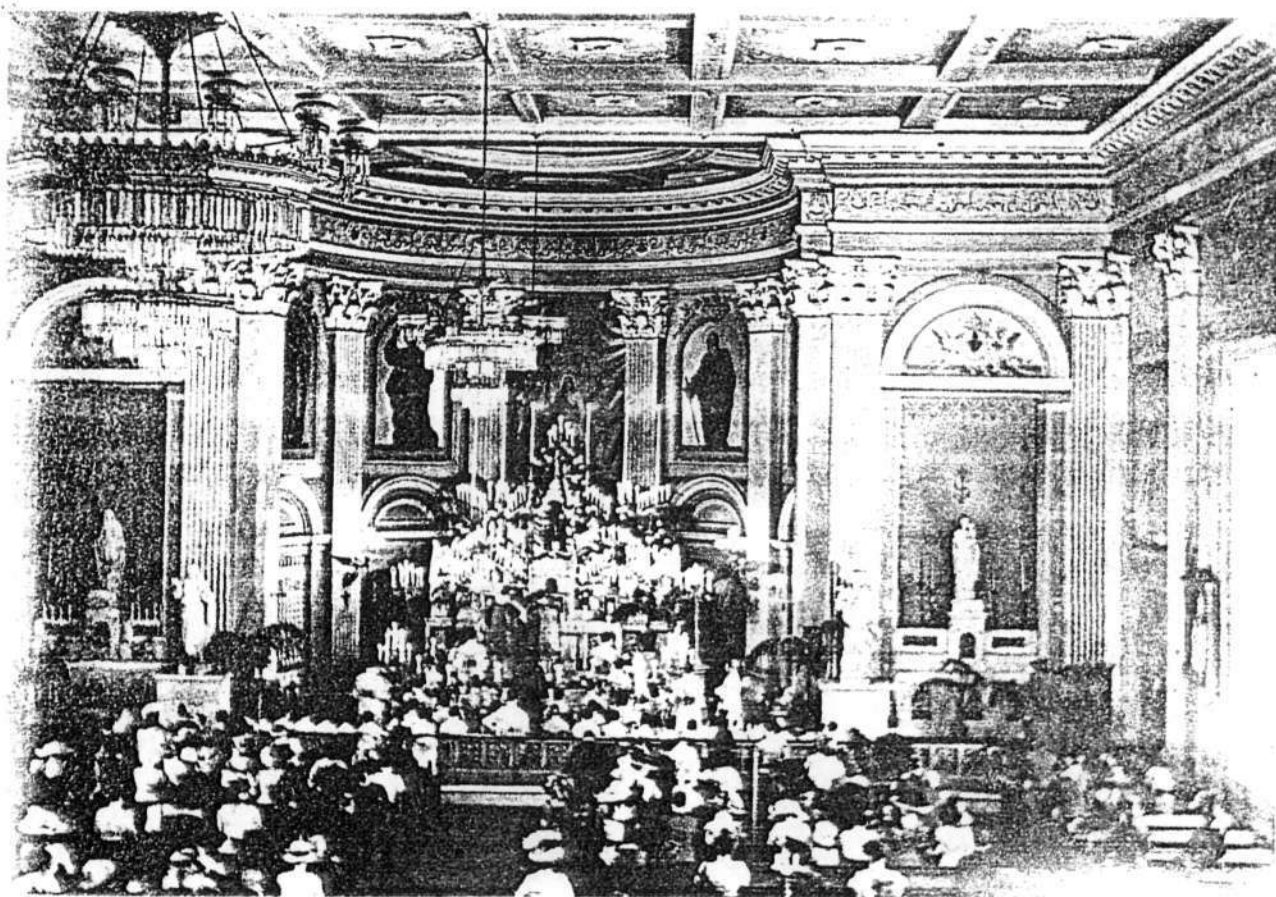
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St. Peter the apostle Church B - 2 658
looking E on Hollins St.



B-2658

St. Peter the Apostle Parochial School Bldg. (1917)
10 S. Poppleton St. B City

POPPLETON HISTORIC STUDY

B-2658
MAG#0426585408

<u>Block</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Address</u>
220	14-15	11-13 S. Poppleton Street
	16	848 Hollins Street

Approximate age

<u>1800-1845</u>	<u>1845-1860</u>	<u>1865-1880</u>	<u>1880-1896</u>	<u>1896-on</u>
13 S. Poppleton (1843-1844)		11 S. Poppleton		
848 Hollins				

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Architectural</u>	<u>Condition</u>
(A) Significant-save	good	fair poor bad
B Quality-Indiv./groups-save	good	fair poor bad
C Important to street/groups	good	fair poor bad
D Insignificant/detrimental	good	fair poor bad

Notable features:

St. Peter's Church has landmark status. The Parish House (848 Hollins) should have it if it does not already. Note the architect for Church and Parish House: R. C. Long. The Convent may have replaced the brick school noted on tax assessments. The three-story building behind the Convent on lot 14 is reportedly a beautiful building but is boarded up at the moment (all that one sees above the walls on Booth Street and Callender Street).

The entire complex should be placed on the National Register.

Environmental context:

Across-street from St. Peter's School and the ugly parking lot of the funeral home on the corner of Hollins Street. Landscape treatment could help a lot in this area. Street trees up to but not in front of the Church would help the street scene.



Tax Record

1839-40

East side Poppleton adjoining Catholic Church

Trustees of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church

Parsonage, large 2 story brick dwelling, attic, large
brick back building \$2000

East side Poppleton between Baltimore and Hollins

Trustees of St. Paul Roman Catholic Church

Additional parsonage \$500

E side Poppleton between Hollins and Baltimore

Coyle and White

One story brick school house \$300

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Sun, 18 May 1843

St. Peter's Church. We are informed that the corner stone of a new and beautiful Catholic Church will be laid on Monday evening next. The church about to be erected will be called St. Peter's Church. Its location will be at the corner of Hollins and Poppleton Streets. The Right Reverend Bishop Hughes, of New York, will perform the appropriate ceremonies of the church on the occasion, and will be assisted by all the Catholic Bishops in attendance at the Provincial Council, now holding in this City. The Rev. Mr. McColgan is to have the pastoral charge of the new church. On the occasion of the laying of the corner stone, the Calvert Beneficial Society will also be present, and on that afternoon will march in procession through some of our principal streets, having been disappointed in their contemplated parade on the celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

Sun, 23 May 1843

St. Peter's Church -- laying the corner stone. The ceremony of laying the corner stone of St. Peter's Church, at the corner of Poppleton and Hollins Streets, took place yesterday afternoon in the presence of about 15,000 people. The immense crowd which had collected about the building were joined about 3 o'clock by a long line which marched from St. Vincent de Paul's Church, consisting of the Calvert Beneficial Society, the German Catholic Beneficial Society and the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, with music and banners, together with the National flag. Previous, however, to their appearance on the ground, they were joined by the Rev. gentlemen who were to perform the ensuing ceremony -- the Rev. Bishops Hughes, Kenrick and Whalen, the very Rev. Mr. Deluol, the Rev. Messrs. Gildea, Elder, Schriber, McColgan, Dolan and other clergymen from St. Mary's Seminary. Thus joined, the line moved to a platform crested for the purpose, on which however room was only found for those immediately engaged in the ceremony. The Rev. Bishop Kenrick addressed the multitude in a speech of an hour's length, of the merits of which we heard but one opinion, and this was one of universal delight. The ceremony of blessing the corner stone was then performed by Bishop Hughes, after which it was carried to its place of deposit -- the clergy following. In an appropriate niche the following archives were deposited: May 22, 1843: Gregory 16th Pope of Rome; Archbishop Eccleston; Doctor Deluol, Vicar General; Rev. Edward McColgan, pastor of St. Peter's Church; Robert Carey Long, architect, and the names of the building committee and copies of the American, Sun, Patriot and others. This part of the ceremony over, the bishops and clergy made the circuit of the church and closed the exercises of the afternoon. The Rev. gentlemen then retired to the residence of Mr. Chas. Coyle, where they were received by a large company of ladies and gentlemen. We cannot forget to mention that the ladies here, who are always studying out some delicacy for the expression of their ideas, presented Bishop Hughes with a wreath of natural flowers, with which he was duly crowned. The business of the afternoon was conducted with the utmost decorum and terminated much to the credit of so vast a multitude.

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Sun, 24 May 1843

Improvements. The parsonage house attached to St. Peter's Church is now going up under the superintendence of Mr. R. C. Long, and will be a splendid edifice, three stories high, 25 feet front, 35 feet deep, with back buildings.

Sun, 1 September 1843

Local Matters. The Rev. Mr. McColgan's new Catholic Church, in the course of erection at the corner of Poppleton and Hollins Streets, is progressing with the same rapidity towards completion as the other new houses of worship that we have recently noticed. The walls are about receiving the last brick, in some parts the cornices are already set, and as the rafters and joice for the roof are joined and ready to be placed in their proper positions, it is confidently expected that it will be entirely roofed in during the coming month. The architecture of the building is under the skillful direction of R. Carey Long, Esq., and will fully sustain his reputation, and bear a favorable comparison with the numerous other evidences of his good taste that are to be found in the city. A fine brick dwelling adjoining, for the pastor, is nearly finished. It is expected that the church will be completed in the interior, and ready for consecration by Christmas. To the Rev. Mr. McColgan, who has persevered and overcome every difficulty that presented itself to the building of this church, too much credit cannot be given. He has and still continues to work on it himself, whilst quite a number of volunteers, encouraged by his example, have come forward and freely give their labor to aid in its completion.

Sun, 23 September 1844

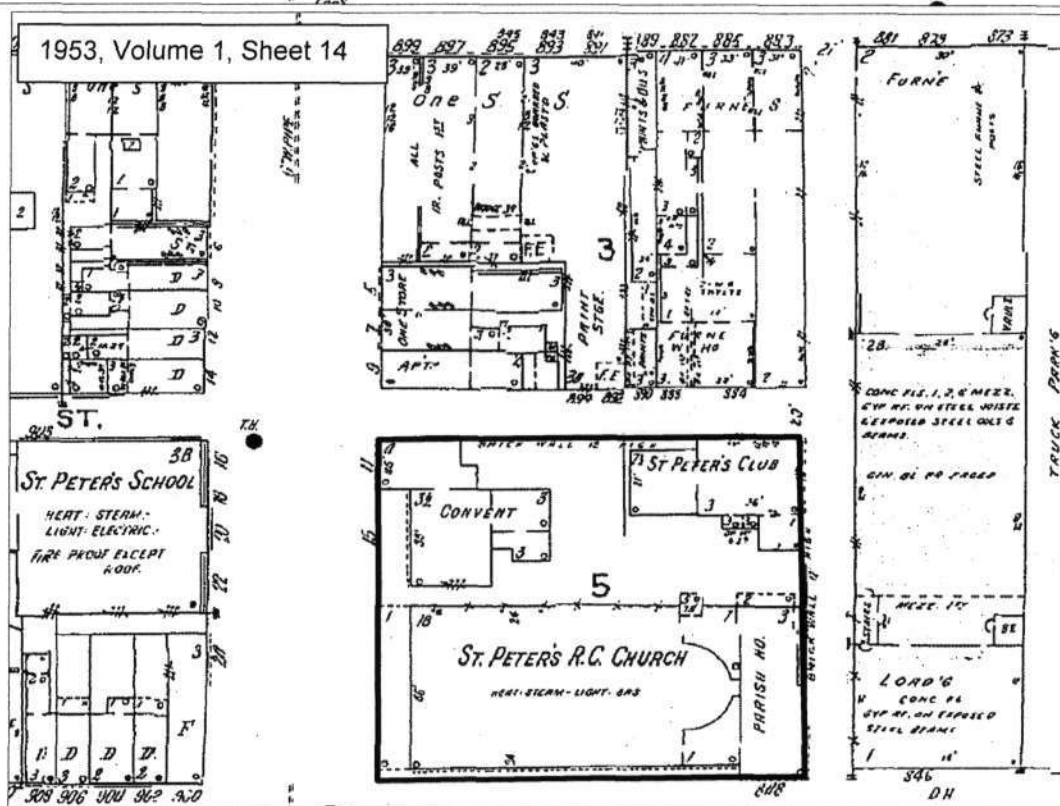
Local Matters. Dedicating a Church. Yesterday morning the ceremony of dedicating St. Peter's Church, recently erected by the Roman Catholics on Poppleton Street, a little south of West Baltimore Street, took place. The ceremonies were conducted by Archbishop Eccleston, assisted by Bishop Hughes, of New York, and Bishop Chance, of Natchez. The sermon in the morning was preached by Bishop Hughes, and the services in the evening were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Ryder, of Georgetown. The edifice is commodious, but plain and decidedly unpretending in its outward appearance. The interior is neat and chaste.

Sun, 9 August 1848

St. Peter's Church. The workmen engaged upon the erection of a tower attached to the rear of the fine edifice, located on the northwest corner of Poppleton and Hollins Streets, have nearly completed their labors, as the painters, we observed, yesterday, were giving the structure the last finishing touch with their brushes. We also noticed suspended in the tower, which we rather cautiously ascended, a large bell, weighing over 2000 pounds, of a remarkably fine musical tone, and which was hung by Mr. John Leakin, under whose direction this portion of the sacred edifice has been erected. Descending, we entered the church, just as the sun was shedding his rays through the beautiful side windows, and which reflected by the rich colors of the splendid curtains, cast a mellow light upon three splendid paintings with which the interior has been recently embellished. Upon the right of the altar, one of these magnificent specimens of the art has been suspended, representing the "Death of the Blessed Virgin," opposite is another of the same size, the "Assumption of the Blessed Virgin," and above the altar is placed the third, "Our Savior giving the keys to Saint Peter in the presence of the Apostles." These paintings were executed by Lockwood in the city of Munich, the capital of Bavaria. We also observed quite a relic to the right of the altar, the first Catholic pulpit used in the United States, in which officiated the Most Reverend Archbishop Carroll.

The basement of the church is appropriated to the exercises of a day school, which will shortly be reopened under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, for whose accommodation the pastor has purchased a convenient two-story dwelling adjoining the church. We learn that the improvements which have recently taken place on the premises has resulted in the burthen of a debt, which it is proposed to liquidate by having grand excursions.

St. Peter the Apostle Church & Supporting Buildings
11 & 13 S. Poppleton Street & 848 Hollins Street
Sanborn Maps



B-2658
 St. Peter the Apostle Church & Supporting Buildings
 11 & 13 S. Poppleton St. & 848 Hollins Street
 Block 0220, Lots 14-16
 Baltimore City
 Baltimore West Quad

